NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. An-

nual subscription price \$12. Rejected communications will not be re-

turned Letters and packages should be properly

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK

HERALD-NO. 46 FLEET STREET. Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.
EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA, at 8 P. M.
closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Joseph Wheelock and Miss Ione
Burke.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtich Street.—LITTLE RED
RIDING HOOD, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. THE SSA
OF ICE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Louis Aldrich
and Miss Sophie Miles.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway.—Parisian Cancan Dancers, at 8 P. M

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
ROWERY - VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M. GLOBE THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway.-VARIETY, at S.P. M.; closes at 10

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, THOMAS CON-Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.-CERT, at S P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

COLOSSEUM,
Broadway corner of Thirty-fitth street—LONDON BY
DAY. Open from 10 A. M. till dusk.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, August 4, 1874.

THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

To Newsdealers and the Public: -

The New York Herald will run a special train between New York Saratoga and Lake George, leaving New York every Sunday during the season at half-past three o'clock A. M., and arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of supplying the SUNDAY HERALD along the line. Newsdealers and others are notified to send in their orders to the HEBALD office as early as possible.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cool and partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY. -Gold opened and closed at 1091, selling in the interim at 1091. Stocks were quiet and generally firm throughout the day, but closed off.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY, assembled in council in Madrid, has decided that twelve thousand troops shall be ordered forthwith to reinforce the army in Cuba. The early despatch of the force from Europe has been duly notified to Captain General Concha. The war is likely to be renewed with great vigor.

SARATOGA RACES.—Three spirited contests took place on the race track at Saratoga yesterday. The day was very favorable and the dwellers in the famous watering place turned out in force. The fields bloomed with the gay costumes of the city ladies gathered to do honor to their favorite sport. The mile dash was won by Madge, while Springbok carried off the honors in the two-mile race. The hurdle race was won by Limestone.

can base ball men and cricketers are enjoying fine sport at their field games in England. The Red Stockings won the game of base ball vesterday. Other contests are to come off. The weather remains fine and the crowd of spectators increases daily. The play of the Americans is greatly admired by the populace, and our venerable friend John Bull is busily engaged in catching new ideas from the transatlantic young fellows.

ANOTHER INDIAN MURDER.—The report from Rawlins, Wy. T., which appeared in the Herald of yesterday regarding the murderous attack made by the Indians on four white men at Pine Grove Meadows, resulting in the death of a Swede named Johnson, shows that the redskins are not "completely tamed." The almost daily recurrence of such deeds justifies the most severe measures which the government can adopt. Let us hope that Captain Wessel and his cavalry will succeed in capturing the murderers.

BISMARCK has been honored in his troubles by a despatch from the Emperor of Germany and the King of Bavaria jointly. These are the imperial and royal words:-"May you, dear Prince, find consolation and satisfaction in the retrospect of an illustrious past, which has made knaves your enemies and honest men your friends." Times have changed since Sadowa, when Bismarck, with his Emperor, punished so severely Bavaria and its king. But kings and statesmen must always remember that nothing is easier than to forget.

CHURCH AND STATE IN VENEZUELA. - We publish in the HERALD to-day a complete translation of the pastoral issued by the Archbishop of Caracas on the subject of the civil legislation which has been directed against monas tic institutions and ecclesiastical reservations by President Blanco and the Assembly of Venezuela. The document will constitute a portion of the history of the hour which narrates the progress of the struggle which is just now being maintained between the civil and ecclesiastical powers in South America, Italy, Germany and Switzerland.

LORD DALHOUSIE, recently deceased, who was an important man in his time, has directed in his will that his political correspondence and confidential public papers should be scaled until the year 1900. felt, no doubt, that a generation should pass away before a calm, honest view could taken of his life, times and opinions. We approve of this reserve. The reckless manner in which our American biographers print the diaries and confidential notes of a public man, almost before his coffin is in the tomb, is a calamity, as the case of Chief Justice Chase has proved.

Shall We Have Peace or War! The latest news from Mississippi conveys the hope that the elections to-day will pass of quietly. At the same time the condition of affairs in many parts of the State is so critical that we should not be surprised at any outbreak. Vicksburg seems to be in a seething, angry condition. As we read the newspapers from that section we feel as though we stood before the hot breath of a furnace. The spirit which animates these Mississippi journals recalls the times preceding the war, when secession was rampant and all the elements composing Southern society were driving madly into war. We had a devil's dance in that memorable winter succeeding Lincoln's election, and we would think that we had enough of it, for this nineteenth century at least. But the music for a new dance is heard in Mississippi, and where will it end?

Let our readers study the exact situation. Mississippi has escaped many of the scandals that have disgraced her sister Southern States. There has not been so much robbing and jobbery and confiscation of the public wealth to "aid in internal improvements." There has been no blossoming of jail birds into full blown rulers, as has been seen in South Carolina and Florida. This is owing partly to the fact that representative Southern men like Lamar have aided in reconstruction, and have not lapsed into the sulking apathy shown by other leaders who assumed the responsibility of secession, and would have shared the glories of successful war, but who now shrink from the high but severe and ungracious duty of aiding an oppressed people to regain their prosperity. It is also due to the fact that the Governor of the State is not a carpetbag adventurer who went to Mississippi to plunder it, but a soldier, educated at West Point, without much political bias, representing the traditions of the regular army, acting with the republican party because it happened to be the party in possession, not much of a republican or a democrat, we presume, simply a soldier, resolved that there should be no stealing, and who takes the same pride in the material efficiency of his State as he would in the discipline and efficiency of his brigade. The result of this alliance between representative Southerners like Lamar and strong-willed, resolute Northerners like Ames, who differed in political action, but united in protecting the credit of the State, has been that Mississippi has held a position of exceptional advantage among the Southern States, seeming to justify the hopes of those who wished for her perfect and speedy reconstruction. Why is it, then, that Mississippi should now

hang on the verge of civil war? Why should we see her Governor, a self-possessed soldier, asking for troops? What influence has dashed to the earth the fond hopes that clustered around a sorely stricken but reviving Commonwealth? Simply, as we understand it, the resuscitation of that fatal spirit of secession which, we hoped, had been buried under the famous apple tree of Appomattox. There is no reason for this agitation in Mississippi. There are no such grounds for complaint on the part of the white men as exist in South Carolina. There are no such atrocious violations of law and decency as are known in Louisiana. Taxation has not become confiscation. Beyond the natural disappointment with the results of the war which men who had fought gallantly for years would feel there have been no "grievances." The white men have complained that the negroes had votes, that by the exercise of those votes negroes have gained power, that Revels had been sent to the Senate and other negroes elevated to public stations. There has been no other complaint, and this, as every sensible Southern man must see, came with the inflexible results of the war. The negroes AMERICAN SPORTS IN ENGLAND. - The Ameri- owed their freedom to the success of the Northern armies. Political strength inevitably comes with freedom. It cannot be torn from them. Wisdom would have taught the white Southerner that he could best control this result by accepting it, by winning the negro's love and kindness. He should the interest of white and black in good government, in order, peace and honest administration, was alike. He should have known that white and black were entitled to 'flife. liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and that the whole American nation stood ready to enforce that right. It was a new, and not, we are sure, a welcome relation. The master of to-day is never disposed to salute as a peer his slave of yesterday. It was not cheering for the owner of a hundred negroes to feel that their ballots were now stronger than his ballot five hundred fold. But the sword to which the master appealed had so decided, and it was the part of honor as well as wisdom to bow to that decision.

That wisdom is not seen in Mississippi. The State blazes with the fires of a furious election canvass, and the only issue is a "war of races." The white men have drawn the line. Angry inflammatory addresses are made to the lowest instincts. Proud, "chivalrons" Southern men do not hesitate to say they live in dread of a negro massacre, and to appeal to the Irishmen to save them. Seeing that there is a large class of Irishmen who labor in humble pursuits, and who naturally find the negro their rival, appeals are made to them as "children of the land of genius, of song and of courage," as "countrymen of Grattan, Curran and Moore," whose "sons have conquered on every field," to arouse and overthrow the negro. Thus race is excited against race and poverty against poverty. We know well what these appeals mean. We had a contest in New York between the two races during the draft riots, and no revolution ever witnessed bloodier scenes. We saw what took place in New Orleans in 1866, in that sudden burst of massacre and crime which roused in the North the old war feeling, crystallized the North against President Johnson and threw back reconstruction for years. All the newly opened springs of affection and sympathy which went out from the North to the desolated South, at the end of a cruel and exhausting war, suddenly dried up. There came again the spirit, which would come to-morrow should we have a disturbance in Mississippi, the spirit that answered and avenged the fall of Sumter. and which resolved that the Union shall be maintained with the whole strength of the

We repeat, nothing could be more wanton and unnecessary than the war now waged upon the blacks of Mississippi by the whites. Intimidation. duress, threats of strife, appeals

to one race to arm against another, a mad | A Queer Case in the Park Manageresolution to regain power by the same system of menace and misrepresentation which precipitated secession-this we see, and it is nothing less than the old spirit of slavery. The country may well dread the spectre, but it does not fear it. Mississippi will learn that, although the nation will be most reluctant to even seem by implication to interfere in her affairs, any serious effort to carry into practice the terrible and distressing theories that now agitate the canvass will be followed by the swiftest interference. We shall do all in our power for the South, to enable its people to drive out the dishonest cabals that oppress so many of its Commonwealths. We shall aid its people in their best efforts to obtain a complete reconstruction. But in this "war of races" we can take no part. We can only deplore it, as an act of insanity only to be compared with the attack on Fort Sumter, and, if persisted in, sure to bring upon the South new and measureless

Secretary Bristow and the New Loan. The success of Secretary Bristow in placing the new five per cent loan must prove highly satisfactory to the country, and gives fair promise that we may expect the reign of ommon sense and sound business principles to be inaugurated in the financial dealings of our government. Whatever may have been thought of this Kentucky lawyer and his want of training for the post, his negotiation of the Rothschild-Seligmann syndicate is more in his favor than if he brought the experience of a lifetime spent in the technicalities of financiering to his responsible position. We are a practical people. When General Grant went into Richmond we were satisfied with the soldier because he got there, and all hair-splitting criticism of his manœuvres was left to the pedants and the vanquished. When, as President, he vetoed the inflation monstrosity of the Rocky Mountain statesmen the country left all carping at his grammar and his phrasing to the prairie wolves and Senators Logan and Morton. A five per cent loan, of which \$25,000,000 is taken almost immediately on the first call. \$15,000,000 of which goes to one house, is quite unprecedented in our financial history and something for the country to congratulate itself upon. It demonstrates what we have all along contended for-namely, that American credit should be of the best in the world, and that nothing but criminal blundering in high places, corruption in legislation or knavery and trickery in business dealings, could even temporarily injure it. The exhibition of but little more of this straightforward business capacity should suffice to place our entire debt in the best hands. and at a rate of interest still lower. For the present we content ourselves with felicitating Secretary Bristow on the sound and nationally advantageous nature of his first essay in high

Brigandage in the Coal Regions.

We publish in another column a curious and startling account of the state of society in the Pennsylvania coal regions. It reads more like the sensation stories of California in the desperate days of the gold fever, when men's blood was on fire, than the matter-offact statement of a state of society in an old and long settled community. That such crimes should be committed with impunity is a disgrace to the government of the State, and scarcely less so to the nation. If the local authorities are too stupid, too cowardly or too corrupt to deal with an organized brigandage that rivals in its atrocities and the daring of its exploits the feats of Italian and Spanish banditti, there ought to be some power in the nation to deal effectually with people are about to organize vigilance committees and take the law into their own hands. Translated into plain English, this means that law has proved a failure and government a sham in so far as these regions are concerned. have seen the moment the negro was free that | Under the provocation of the brigands, and in view of the helplessness of the authorities, the people who suffer from the crimes of the lawbreakers are about also to show their contempt for the law. In fact, it would appear that something very like anarchy is threatening in these regions, and vet no effort has been made to avert the evil by such a display of energy on the part of those in power as would render an appeal to the barbarous expedient of vigilance committees unnecessary.

Another Reservoir Bursts.

Trenton has had its nerves shaken by water scare. There would seem to be some subtle communication between the reservoirs and tanks of the country, as they persist in bursting one after another, to the great fright, as well as damage, of the communities. The accident in Trenton is attributed to a leak in the bank of the reservoir, which was constructed of earth. But it is probable that were the truth known it might be traced to a leak further back; it might be found to have had its origin in the conscience of certain contractors and others. However, as we have no law which punishes persons for endangering the lives and property of citizens by the erection of insecure public works, it would do very little good to discover who are the real culprits in these matters, and it is just as well to content ourselves with saying the leak did all the damage. It is, however, rather a severe satire on our wonderful sharpness and cleverness to find that as fast as we build up our houses of cards water and fire sweep them away, and yet we can find no remedy. We boast of our wonderful energy in building up towns to be burned or blown down; but would it not be more profitable, as well as more sensible, to devote some thought to finding out how to build up so that the labors of the generation should be something more than the plaything of fire and water?

FROM THE PLOUGH TO THE PERRAGE. - The present Lord Mayor of London has been made a baronet as a token of the Queen's appreciation of the honors paid by the metropolis to the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride. In his young days the Lord Mayor was a ploughboy in Ayrshire, and his first step to the dignity of a merchant prince was taken when he left the plough and commenced shopkeeping in a small way in the town of who has become Lord Mayor of London.

ment-Columbus in a New Role.

Commissioner Stewart, of the Park Depart-

ment, objects to the payment of a salary to Columbus Ryan, Superintendent of Central Park, and for the following reasons:— Columbus, like his namesake, to whom we are indirectly indebted for the Central Park and for every other good thing on the American Continent, appears to be famous as a discoverer. He discovered, among other things, that a very profitable business might be built up in Central Park by opening hotels and ce-cream and refreshment saloons and supplying the good things of life, including wines, to the visitors to that magnificent pleasure ground. With practical business shrewdness he concluded that such establishments would be better in the Superintendent's hands than under any other control, and that their profits would be better in the Superintendent's pockets than in the pockets of any outsider. So he managed to obtain, through the influence of Mr. Green, it is said, a lease of all these eating and drinking houses and saloons, by which Columbus Ryan became sole proprietor on payment to the city of a certain percentage on the receipts of the several establishments. These receipts were, of course, to be ascertained and returned by Columbus himself, and, while he is no doubt as honest as Christopher and incapable of taking any advantage of the city, we have a recollection that in such arrangements, based on percentages, the receipts of the city treasury have never been large. Railroad corporations sometimes agree to pay to the public ten per cent on their annual profits; but there is never any profit to be percented at the close of the year. We would not liken Columbus to a city railroad corporation. What we intend to indicate is that these percentage arrangements on amounts returned by the party who has to pay them seldom swell to important sums. Mr. Columbus Ryan, however, got the

lease, or contract, or agreement, whichever

his profitable arrangement may be called. Now Mr. Columbus Ryan is, as we have said, Superintendent of Central Park, as well as the proprietor of all the eating and drinking houses within its limits. In the report of the warrants drawn by the Comptroller for the months of October, November and December, 1873, we find the name of Columbus Ryan down for double payments each month. Sometimes he is called Cornelius Ryan, it is true; but we conclude he is the same person, as he is described as "Superintendent," and Columbus certainly must be the correct name, judging from the enterprise of its owner. For instance, we find that on October 2, 1873. Columbus Ryan received from the City Parks Improvement Fund, warrant No. 6.645, for "services as Superintendent for September, 1873, \$312 50." We also find that on October 2, 1873, Columbus Ryan received from the fund for maintenance and government of parks and places, warrant No. 21,618, for "services as Superintendent for September, 1873, \$104 16." So on November 5, 1873, we find that Columbus Ryan received from the fund for maintenance and government of parks and places, warrant No. 24,690, for "services as Superintendent for October, 1873, \$104 16," and that Cornelius Ryan received from the same fund on December 4, 1873, warrant No. 28,011, for "services as Superintendent for November, 1873. \$104 16." while on the same dates we find that Columbus Ryan received from the City Parks Improvement Fund, warrants Nos. 7,587 and 8,589, each amounting to \$312 50 and purporting to be for "services as Superintendent" for the months of October and November, 1873. The question arises in Commissioner Stewart's mind. his services to the city as a public officer is entitled to hold any contract or agreement for his own profit under the city government.

the action of the Park Commissioners, in giving this lease, contract or agreement to Mr. Columbus Ryan or to Mr. Cornelius Ryan illegal. Section 96 provides that no officer of the Corporation, except City Marshal, "shall have or receive to his own use any fees, perquisites or commissions or any percentage ; but every such officer shall be paid by a fixed salary," &c. Section 101 provides that no officer of the Corporation "shall be or become, directly or indirectly, interested in cr in the performance of any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is payable from the city trees ury," or in "the purchase or lease of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation." Section 104 gives to the Sinking Fund Commo sioners alone the power to "seil or lease for the harketable price or rental, at public auction o, by sealed bids, and always after public advertisers int and appraisal under the direction of said Board, and city property except wharves and piers." There are other prohibitions affecting the case of Columbus or Cornelius, but these will suffice to show that Commissioner Stewart is correct. The law has been violated, and Mr. Stewart very properly desires to act in accordance with the charter. It is to be hoped that he will not consent to resign when Mayor Havemeyer sends a request for his resigna-

The charter, in half a dozen ways, makes

Is THIS WAR OR MURDER? -The files of the English newspapers, in the latest mails, confirm the news of the Carlist atrocities. "It is reported from Olot," says one journal, "that one hundred and eighty men of the Nouvilas column, who had been prisoners there for some time, have been shot in cold blood. The taking of Cuenca was characterized by horrible brutalities, which the wife of Don Alfonso is accused of having instigated. The Civil Guards had every tenth man shot, and the town was given up to plunder. But the ruffians were met by a republican column as they retreated and had to disgorge all their spoil, besides losing many of their officers." These stories are confirmed by trustworthy newspapers, and one journal insists that "something will have to be done to prevent outrage on international law." Can any one tell us the difference between Carlism and Communism? In what respect is Don Carlos, the descendant of princes, who decimates prisoners, less infamous than the Commune laboring men who

We publish elsewhere an interesting letter from our Long Branch correspondent which indicates that the seaside clambake Cabinet is not altogether dead to public affairs. According to the researches of our correspondent, which it is due to him to say are given with reserve, "an intelligent and responsible man" has been inhaling the President's confidences on the third term, and has had with the second Washington "a free interchange of thought and suggestions," in which His Excellency quietly dismissed the republican party as having survived its usefulness, and intimated his willingness to run as the candidate of an independent movement If the President has really made these declarations their importance cannot be exaggerated. We shall probably have all manner of denials from a chorus of home statesmen, and angry reflections upon the correspondents for misrepresenting the President. Upon this there is only one thing to be said. So long as General Grant does not deem a subject which interests the whole country to be worthy of an explicit declaration from himself as to his views and intentions we shall have random statements, and perhaps misrepresentations. There is nothing in anything the President has said or done inconsistent with the conclusions of our correspondent. If there is any member of the seaside clambake Cabinet who would not sup-

port General Grant for a third term we have

Evidently this third term discussion will not die. That far-seeing journal, the Indianapolis Sentinel, takes a just and comprehensive view of it as it now affects the country. It recognizes the important point that there is no constitutional provision against a third term, and that nothing stands in the way of an aspirant but the example of George Washington. Only a man indifferent to political decency would touch the nomination, and only a "reckless public sentiment" would permit its serious consideration. The fact that the President has never denied the imputation that he desires another term is looked upon as "presumptive evidence" that he would not decline the nomination. This point is strengthened by a noteworthy historical incident. "When General Grant." says the Sentinel, "was first proposed as a candidate, his father, who then acted as his spokesman, declared that Ulysses would consent to run only as the candidate of the people, not as the nominee of a political organization. When he saw that the object of his ambition was not attainable he concluded to run on the republican ticket, but made a peculiar bargain. Through his friend, General Belknap, he presented his case to the republican leaders. He represented to them that his position as General of the Army was one which he was sure of for life, and which was but little inferior to the Presidency in a financial point of view. If he should give up this position and accept the Presidency he would be left, a comparatively young man at the end of his term, without employment and forbidden by custom from engaging in business. As a matter of prudence he asked a guarantee of two terms in the Presidency, and the republican leaders, knowing that he was necessary to their success, consented to the purchase.

The editor looks upon this bargain as a "matter of record" and that a candidate who would make it is a man "for whom Washington's example has no terrors." Behind this personal feeling there is a debauched public sentiment, the army of office-holders and "the wealthy classes whose leaders he has always tried to conciliate." But in the South the principal support is found. There the impression seems to be that no democrat such an alarming state of affairs. Instead of whether Mr. Ryan, Columbus or Cornelius, as can be elected and that Grant would be will they end? some vigorous action on the part of the con- the case may be, while thus liberally paid for | preferable to an ordinary republican candisave the South from the Civil Rights bill. "From one State after another," says the editor, "comes up the assurances of the leading politicians that the only hope of the people is in indorsing the President for another term; and such declarations, taken in connection with the authority of the administration over the South, mean simply the solid vote of that part of the Union. It is therefore idle to deny that the great evil of the possibility of a third term is upon us, and the longer its possibility is tolerated the

more dangerous it becomes.' These are sound views on the part of the Sentinel. But, as we have all along contended, the spirit which in the Southern States would like to have the President nominated for another term is akin to the spirit of secession which animated these same leaders in 1861. Secession would have destroyed the Republic just as the adoption of the third term principle would be the beginning of its downfall. General Grant has no claim upon the white men of the South. No man is more responsible than the President for the infamies of governments like those of Remove in Louisiana and Moses in South Carolina, and are a part of the record of his administration. The has done nothing for the South during his two terms, and what could he possibly do during a third term? And what would the real earnest men of the stock's preaching is considered dull in Berlin. South, those who gave power and genius to the Confederacy, men like Breckenridge, Hunter, Randolph Tucker and their colleagues in a government which, although fallen, excited the admiration and respect of the world, what must these men think of the sincerity of a friendship which allowed the South to be oppressed and plun dered for eight years and then offered to help it to gain a new lease of power? There can be no honest sentiment in the South in favor of a third term. Those who favor it would welcome such a departure from the spirit and traditions of the constitution just as they welcomed secession.

DOMICILIARY VISITATION IN PARIS.—It is manifest from a variety of circumstances that the Bonapartists are much dreaded by the present government of France. In the recent election of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly the Bonapartists were excluded. One might infer from this that they are really without influence in the Assembly and the country. If they are without influence why should they now be subjected to all the inconvenience of having their homes invaded and searched by the police? Their exclusion from the Permanent Committee is best ex-Greenock. So it is Whittington over again shot an Archbishop? And is this Carlist plained by taking into account the reasons for plained by taking into account the reasons for many tears, but he was firm. Finally the papers these domiciliary visits. The men in power were stanged and down he came.

The Third Term, North and South. | are, evidently, afraid of the machinations of the Bonapartes. A Permanent Committee. led by a skilful imperialist, might have been fraught with great peril to the Republic. These petty annoyances, however, may increase their popularity and their influence.

Salt Lake Elections.

The City of the Saints yesterday busied itself with so merely mundane a matter as the election of Delegates to Congress and representatives to the Legislature. During the balloting yesterday some trouble was caused by the Mormon police obstructing Gentile voters, and, as a result, several of them were arrested and locked un by the United States Marshals. For the first time the Gentiles were able to insist on their rights being respected, for, like other holy men, Brigham Young's saints are rather an intolerant set. The time has, however, passed when they will be allowed with impunity to deprive any citizen of his just rights, and the election yesterday indicated clearly that the Gentile wave is rapidly closing in. Like other peculiar institutions, Mormonism is doomed, and must disappear before the advancing tide of civilization. A very slight incident well nigh precipitated a conflict between the opposing parties; but fortunately, though pistols were drawn, no powder was burned. This result seems to have been due in great part to the promptitude and coolness of the United States Marshals. Had a riot begun it is impossible to say where the results might have ended; but, fortunately, the struggle was averted and bloodshed prevented.

The European Great Powers and the Spanish War Question.

The Spanish war question is becoming a question of instant import to the great Powers of Europe. The outside governments wish to coalesce for its settlement, and are moving rapidly in that direction, but they evidently find it difficult either to constitute a basis for common action or to inspire any reasonable diplomatic augury of the consequences. The British Mediterranean squadron will sail today from Malta for Barcelona. An Italian frigate has been ordered to the north coast of Spain. Germany and England have, according to a French authority, arrived at a complete understanding on the Spanish question, and hereafter no complaint will be made if British ships conveying contraband of war to the Carlists are seized. This latter news, if correct, will be very distasteful to certain interests in Birmingham and Sheffield. The circulation of such assertions and rumors goes to show that very many of the Old World governments are exceedingly anxious for the settlement of the Spanish question, and that they want to have it settled in a manner which will be pleasing and profitable to themselves. But can the Powers which are named alone so settle it? There is no mention of Russia, who has been for a long time anxious to thaw herself out on the shores of the Mediterranean; no mention of France, no mention of Portugal and none of Iberian union or of the cause of the continental democracy.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE. -- Our Suggest tion that the Brussels Conference would not confine itself to the discussion of sentimental issues very much like those which agitate our own Mr. Bergh and his amiable Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is already justified by the rumor that Spain means to insist upon a general recognition by the European Powers at the hands of the Conference. Now, if a question as grave as this can be discussed, so can any question. If the diplomatists begin with Spain where

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Professor Pynchon, of Trinity College, is residing t the Astor House. Rev. David Winters, of Philadelphia, is staying at the Glisey House.
Captain Kennedy, of the steamship Baltic, is as

the Winchester House. A paper out West suggests that now is Moultonts time to be Frank

Mr. Benson J. Lossing is among the recent

arrivals at the Coleman House.

And now the Berlin newspapers compare Bancroft to Franklin. Poor old Ben Attorney General Williams, the lost sheep, her

returned to the fold at Washington. Captain H. Tibbits, of the steamship City of Paris, is registered at the Everett House. Macarthur calls Beecher "a cedar of Lebanon"

and Tilton a "sapling." What is Macarthur? Congressman W. L. Sessions, of Panama, N. V. is in the city, staying at the Winchester House. Count and Countess of Paris will stay the remainder of the season with M. Estancelin, at Eu.

Ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House. tatas Navy is quartered at the Sturtevant House The Rev. Phillips Brookes pitched his voice se high in Westminster Abbey that it went out at the

Senator Henry B. Anthony and Judge Burges, of Rhode Island, have apartments at the Fift

Cite! Engineer W. W. W. Wood, United States Navy, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Union Square listel.

The German baronesses are not so aristocratically pious as the Russian duchesses. Lord Rad-Mr. G. Yano, Japanese Charge d'Affaires at

Washington, and Mr. H. Assano, of the Japanese Legation, are sojourning at the Hotel Brunswick H. P. Robinson, a Congregational minister at Mound City, Kan., employs a brass band at nis prayer meetings, which is a loud and brassy thing

It is put forth as news that the master of the National Grange wants to go to Congress. What did the gossips suppose the granges were organ-

Smith, the colored cadet at West Point, has been "plucked" because he was deficient in philosophy. And yet he showed more "philosophy" in enduring the taunts of the white cadets than his persecutors would have been likely to show under simi

lar circumstances.

They are making a reservoir in the southern suburbs of Paris to contain 300,000 cubic metres of water. It was to be covered with vanited walls of brick, and was nearly done, but 30,000 square metres of the brick vaults fell in the other day.

Nobody hurt, but all Paris startled.

Every Italian general who commanded in the campaign of 1866, either a division or a corps, has recently received from the government proof heets of an official history of those operations, and the publication will be delayed to give them the opportunity to make any observations that may

teem proper.

There was to be a marriage in a French village and all the guests were punctual, but the bride-groom could not be found. He was discovered at ast up a tree, but would not come down till the future father-in-law conveyed to him a farm that had been promised. Much protestation and